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GEO. W. HOGE,

Attorney at Law, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO. OFFICE on North side of Main street, a few

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WHEELING, WEST VA.

D. D. T. COWEN

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO. OFFICE on North side of Main street, a few don fer fer

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ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O. OFFICE, Masonic Hall Building, a few doors East of the Court House.

R. H. COCHRAN. Attorney at Law & Notary Public

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO. OFFICE In Court House. S. W. room up stairs

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LIVERYSTABLE

war in America." It is a niety printed and thoroughly illustrated volume of six hundred and eight pages. It begins with the Presidential Convention of 1860, and ends with the battle of Bull Run.

For the present work Mr. Lossing began to collect his materials in the yerr 1860; and

he has not only gathered, himself, whatever came to his hands, but as it was taken for granted that he would write a history of the war, friends in the army and in all parts of the country have zealously helped him.

He has also had access to sources of official information; and the determination to de nothing hastily, but wait for the fullest information, while it has kept his work back longer than others, has given him the advantage not only of greater correctness and greater minuteness of detail, but of a considerable mass of information, documentary and narrative, never before made public.—
For instance in treating of the plot or conspiracy of the Southern politicians which led to the war, the captures of papers and documents made by Sherman and other Generals in the leaf to the war, to which Mr. als in the last year of the war, to which Mr. Lossing has had access, enables him to expose, more thoroughly than has been done before, the extent and duration of this plot

against the Union.

The work is to be completed in three volumes of about six hundred pages each, and will contain at least two thousand illustra-

We extract below a few passages of intrest from Mr. Lossing's pages: THE TREASON IN BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, seems to have been in the plot against the Union even before Mr. Lincoln was elected. So early as the first of November. 1860, Trescott. the Assistant Secretary of State, wrote to the editor of the Charleston Mercury as tolerated to go through as to the plan, but did not know that the conspirators would have pluck enough to execute it. He urged me to go right through with him to Washington that only the same terms proposed to you by Gen. Beauregard already knows the terms upon which I will go now." "I understand you will evacuate this fort, sir. Instead of noon on the list of the list I will go now." "I understand you will evacuate this fort now, sir, upon the same terms proposed to you by Gen. Beauregard already knows the terms upon which I will go now." "I understand you will evacuate this fort now, sir, upon the same terms proposed to you by Gen. Beauregard already knows. He was

ing your judgment; but you will understand that this is confidential—that is, neither Mr.

sure of his earnestness, singleness of purpose and resolution in the whole matter.

"Mr. Cobb believes that the time is come for resistance; that upon the election of Lincoln. Georgia ought to seede from the Union, and that she will do so. That Georgia and every other State should, as far as gated powers, and thus put herself in position to consult with other sovereign States who take the some ground. After the secession is effected then will be the take the some ground. After the secesion is effected then will be the take the some ground. After the secesion is effected then will be the take the some ground. After the secesion is resolved on, should be consummated on the 4th of March, not before. That while the action determined in should be decisive and irrevocable, its initial point should be the 4th of March, marely for the purpose of consultation. If may be consummated to any Southern Convention is held, it must be of delegates empowered to act, whose action is at once binding on the States they represent.

O. "But he desires me to impress upon you in the soft hat and joined my friends in the desires me to impress upon you."

It is a proposed a discovered a plot to be in existence.

The maxt murning I raised the fl-g over the meant the went on to the fl-gover. The went of the clear for himself alone the honor of procuring the surrender of Fort Suntar, Wign for the Harrisburg with Mr. Summer, Myjer (now General) Hunter, Mr. Judd, Mr. Lawn and the cleave from the commander on Morris Island to go to the beleaguered fort. He went to the heleaguered fort. He went and people, dined, and waited until the maximum proceeds that the leave from the commander on Morris Island to go to the heleaguered fort. He went and people dined and people dined and people dined for the telegislature and people dined for the telegislature

But he desires me to impress upon you his conviction, that any attempt to precipitate the actual issue upon this administration will be most mischieveus—calculated gers, for I was not the same man. Sumner the latter a sufficient quantity of the liquid tion will be most mischieveus-calculated to produce differences of opinion and destroy unanimity. He thinks it of great imporunanimity. He thinks it of great impor-tance that the cotton crop should go for-ward at once, and that the money should be in the hands of the people, that the cry of popular distress shall not be heard at the

outset of this move.

My own opinion is, that it would be well to have a discreet man, one who knows the value of silence, who can listen wisely, present in Milledgeville at the meeting of the State Legislature, as there will be there an outside gathering of the very ablest men

"And the next point, that you should at the earliest possible day of the session of our own Legislature elect a man as Governor whose name and character will condiliate as well as give confidence to all the men of the State. If we do act, I really think this half the battle-a man upon whose temper

the State can rely.

"I say nothing about a convention, as I understand on all hands that is a fixed fact, and I have confined myself to answering your question. I will be much obliged to you if you will write me soon and fully from Columbia. It is impossible to write to you, with the constant interruption of the office; and as you want Cobb's opinions, not mine, I send this to you. Yours, W. H. T.''

"The original of the above letter," writes
Mr. Lossing, "is in my possession."

BUCHANAN APOLOGIZES FOR WASHING-

TON'S BIRTHDAY. Tyler seems to have gone so far as to have given President Buchanan to understand that the appearance of national troops as participators in the celebration of Washington's birthday would be offensive to the Virginians, and unfavorable to the Peace Convention. They did participate in the festivities of the occasion, for which offense he Pre-i lent, not unaccustomed to a kindly

the President, not unaccustomed to a kindly yielding to the wishes of the slave interest, wrote an apologetic letter to Tyler.

When, in 1862, the national troops went up the Virginia Peninsula, they took possession of "Sherwood Forest," the residence of Tyler, near Charles City Court House, which the owner, one of the leaders among the enemies of his country, had abandoned. There Assistant Adjutant General W. A. Long found the letter alluded to. The following is a copy.

Long found the letter alluded to. The lotlowing is a copy,
"Washington, Feb. 22, 1861.
"My Dran Sin; I found it impossible
to prevent two as three companies of the
Federal troops from joining in the procession to day with the volunteers of the district, without giving serious offense to the
tens of thousands of people who have as
sembled to witness the parads.
"The day is the anniversary of Washington's birth—a feative occasion throughout

LOSSING'S HISTORY OF THE
LATE WAR.

The Treason in Buchanan's Cabinet Mr. Lincoln's Own Account of His Flight Valuable
Decuments Discovered.

(From the New York Post.)

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has just published the first volume of Benson J. Lossing's "Pictorial History of the Civil War in America." It is a finely printed and thoroughly illustrated volume of six hundred and eight pages. It begins with the presidential Convention of 1860, and of the Government as a matter of course, "From your friend, very respectfully,

"JAMES BUCHANAN." "President TYLER." MR. LINCOLN'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS

PLIGHT. While in Washington City, early in Desember, 1864, the writer cited on the President, with Isaac N. Arnold, member of Congress from Chicago, one of Mr. Lingdon's most trusted personal friends. We found him alone in the room wherein the Cabinet meetings are held (in the White House) whose windows overlook the Potomac and the Washington Monument. At the request of the writer, the President related the circumstances of his claudestine journey between Philadelphia and Washington. The narrative is here given substantially in his own words, as follows:

"I arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st.—
I agreed to stop over night, and on the following morning hoist the flag over Independence Hall. In the evening there was a soil to Major Anderson: "I come from Gen. While in Washington City, early in De-

ence Hall. In the evening there was a great crowd where I received my friends, at the Continental Hotel Mr. Judd, a warm the Continental Hotel Mr. Judd, a warm personal friend, from Chicago, sent for me to come to his room. I went, and found there Mr. Pinkerton, a skillful police detcotive, also from Chicago, who had been employed for some days in Baltimore, watching or searching for suspicious persons there. Pinkerton informed me that a plan there. Pinkerton informed me that a plan there is a plan there is a plan that can be done, sir. Your fort is on fire. Let us stop this. Upon what terms will you evacuate the fort, sir? 'Anderson replied: 'Gen. Beauregard all ready knows the terms upon which I will ready knows the terms upon which I will forc Mr. Lincoln was elected. So early as the first of November. 1860. Trescott, the Assistant Secretary of State. wrote to the editor of the Charleston Mercury as follows:

"Washington. Nov. 1, 1860.

"Dear Rhett: I received your letter this morning. As to my views or opinions of the Administration, I can of course say nothing. As to Mr. Cobb's views, he is willing that I should communicate them to you, in order that they may aid you in forming through Baltimore. I told him that if I should be considered to the same terms proposed to you by Grn. Beauregard?" Anderson answered: "Yes, air, upon those terms only, sir." Then." and I resolved to do so. I could not believe that there was a plot to murder me. I made arrangements, however, with Mr. Judd for my return to Philadelphia the next night. if I should be considered that there was danger in going through Baltimore. I told him that if I should be considered that they may aid you in forming requirements, but you will evacuate this fort now, sir, upon those terms only, sir." Then." and Wigfall, eagerly, "that you will evacuate this fort now, sir, upon those terms only, sir." Then." and Wigfall, eagerly, "that you will evacuate this fort now, sir, upon those terms only sir." Then." and will evacuate this fort now, sir, upon those terms only, sir." Then." and will evacuate this fort now, sir, upon those terms only said Wigfall, inquiringly, "the fort is to be ours?" "Yes, sir, upon those terms only said Wigfall, inquiringly, "the fort is to be ours?" "Yes, sir, upon those terms only said Wigfall, eagerly, "that you will evacuate this fort now, sir, upon those terms only said Wigfall, eagerly, "that you will evacuate this fort now, sir, upon those terms only said Wigfall, eagerly, "that you will evacuate this form the same terms proposed to you by Grn. Beauregard?" Anderson answered. "Yes, sir, upon those terms only said Wigfall, eagerly, "that you will evacuate this form the same terms proposed to you by Grn. Beauregard?" Anderson answered. "Yes, sir, upon those te

and Hunter wished to accompany me. I said ne; you are known, and your presence

We went back to Philadelphia, and found a message there from Pinkerton (who had returned to Baltimore), that the conspirstors had held their final meeting that vening, and it was doubtful whether they had the nerve to attempt the execution of had the nerve to attempt the execution of their purpose. I went on, however, as the arrangement had been made, in a special train. We were a long time in the station at Baltimore. I heard people talking around, but no one particularly observed me. At an early hour on Saturday morning, at about the time I was expected to leave Harrisburg, Larrived in Washington."

WIGFALL IN FORT SUMTER. At half-past one o'clock, the notorious Senator Wigfall (who) as soon as he had received his salary from the National Treas ury, had hastened to Charleston, and there became volunteer aid on the staff of General Beauregard) arrived at Sumter in a boat from Cummings' Point, accompanied by one white man and two negroes. Leaving the boat at the wharf. Wigfall passed around the fort until he came to the first around the fort until he came to the first embrasure, or port hole, through which he saw private John Thompson, of the fort.—
The Texan was carrying a white handker-chief on the point of his sword, as a flag of truce. He asked permission to enter the embrasure, but was denied. "I am General Wigfall," he said, "and wish to see Major Auderson." The soldier told him to stay there until he could see his commander. "For God's sake let me in!" cried the coustrictor. "I can't stand it out here in the spirator. "I can't stand it out here in the firing." The privilege was denied him for the moment. He then burried around to the sally port, at which place he had asked "I can't stand it out here in the the sally port, at which place he had asked an interview with Anderson. Finding the passage strewn with the burning timbers of the gate, the poor fellow, in atter despair, ran around the fort, waving his white hand-kerchief imploringly toward his fellew insurgents, to prevent them from firing. It was useless. The missiles fell thick and fast, and he was permitted to crawl into an embrasure, after he had given up his sword to a private soldier there. He was almost exhausted by fatigue and affright.

At this place of entrance Wigfall met Capt. J. G. Foster, Lieut. J. C. Davis and Surgeon S. W. Crawford, all of whom were

Surgeon S. W. Crawford, all of whom were afterward general officers in the army; also retained to themselves only the odor of their view. Lieut. R. K. Meade. Trembling with excitement, he said: "I am Gen. Wigfall; I come from Gen. Beauregard, who wants to be been invented, which is said to be a stop this bloodshed. You are en fire, and stop the stop the odor of their view of the community of the community of the odor of their view of the community of the community of the odor of their view of the community Surgeon S. W. Crawford, all of whom were

waved the white flag several times. A shot striking near frightened him away, when he cried out excitedly: "Will you let some she show this flag?" Corporal Charles Bringhurst, by permission, took the hand-kerchief and waved it out of the porthole. but he soon abandoned the perilous dary, exclaiming: "I won't hold that flae, for

play a white flag they came up Wirfall said to Major Anderson: "I come from Gen. Beauregard who wishes to stop this, sir."
"Well, sir!" said Anderson, rising upon his toes and setting firmly upon his beels, as he looked the traitor in the face with

other places, a delegation to go with me to the next place (then Baltimore), I should the next place (then Baltimore).

to half fill the former, and drank it. posing it to be "Old Bourbon." The taste a dangerous poision. Pryor, with face pale with terror, begged the Surgeon to give him relief at once. His weapons were laid aside. a powerful emetic was administered, and in e course of an hour or so, that infamous Virginian went on his way rejoicing at his deliverance. Surgeon Crawford, wearing the stars of a Major General, met the traitor, just at the close of the war, in a really sadder condition than when he ad-

ministered the friendly emetic. The Democratic Suicide.

The Convention of the Confederate Dem ocracy at Columbus resolved to support Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction. Let us look at the dectrinal position in which this leaves that party. Mr. Johnson overthrew the insurgent State Governments and ordered the reconstruction of new, subject to the conditions he imposed. It commits the Democracy to the doctrine that rebellion vacates the State Government, and that they can only be reconstructed by permission of

One of these conditions prescribed regulations of the franchise. Another prescribed guaranties to be fixed in the Constitutions. Another prescribed the legislative ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Chie Confederate Democracy indose all this. The power to do this being granted, the imposing of other onditions to the status of States is a question of policy and not of principle. That which has been done is greater than anything that

remains to be done.

None of these conditions can be imposed on States which have not broken their re-lations with the Union. The indorsement of this right of overturning and reconstructing State governments, accepts their terri-torial condition, and their subjection to the National Government. Thus the difference between the Confederate Democracy and the Sumner and Stevens Radicals is one merely of name and degree and not of principles.— And as to degree, they will hardly venture to say that the candidates should not be adequate for future security. Thus the Confederate Democracy have subscribed to the principles of the Radicals, and have

Death of Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

death of one who in years past has deserved o well of his country; although, infirm as he had been for a ling while the news does not come upon us with the shock of a sur-Winfield Scott was born in Petersburg. Va., June 13, 1786, and consequently at the time of his death lacked only two weeks of the age of 80. He was the grand-on of an adherent of the Pretender, who fled to America from the field of Culloden, and the son of Captain William Scott, an officer of the army of the Revolution. He was educated at William and Mary College, and after having devoted a short time to legal studies, removed to Charleston, with the intention of practicing there as a lawyer.-Bot the war with Great Britain was then musinent, and when hostilities seemed on the eve of breaking out, young Scott, who nce before on a similar starm had ridden an armistica was granted, but without any twenty-five miles by night, as soon as he heard a cry for volunteers, and appeared on parade the next morning in borrowed uniform in the ranks of a dragoen regiment, threw down his books and hastened to Washington to ask for a commission. In Quitman, and Pillow, September 13, and April, 1808, a bill passed Congress authorizing the increase of the Regular Army by gates were carried after he ole fi. hting. The the addition of eight new regiments, and on the 3d of the next mouth Scott was appointed a Captain in one of them-the light artillery. He recruited his company in Petersburgh and Richmond. and was sent with it to New Orleans to join the army on the Mississippi, then commanded by Gen. Wilkinson, who was shortly afterward relieved by Wade Hampton, the grandfather of the notorious Rebel cavalry leader—Scott cerdially detested Wilkinson, who he Scott cerdially detested Wilkinson, who he recently detected by the strict disipline and orderly conduct.

Gen Scott, of course, received a succession of course or the two Houses of Congress presented him with a joint resolution of the strict disipline and orderly conduct.

Gen Scott, of course, received a succession of course, received as a course of co with it to New Orleans to join the army on the treasen of Asron Burr, and with the hot-headed contempt for consequences which always distinguished him, he expressed his opinion of his commander very freely at a public table. The consequence was a court of inquiry, partly into this matter, and part-ly into a technical irregularity in his accounts, involving, however, no personal dis-honor. He was sentenced to be suspended for a year. This time he employed at home in studying law, and, to a subordinate the mortification of a court of inquiry, which fully experated him, after a long investigation. He was a candidate for nomination in the Whig Presidential Condegree, in reading works on military science. "Should war come at last," he wrote during this interval. "who knows but that I may vet write my history with my sword?"-Very soon after rejoining his command he was assigned a position on Gen. Hampton's for he continued to review Coke and Black-

through Baltimore. I told him that if I should meet at Harrisburg. As I had at At a little before 2 o'clock. Colonels Chestled he seemed to be about his future career. that this is confidential—that is, neither Sir. Cobb nor myself must be quoted as the source of your information. I will not dwell on this, as you will, on a moment's reflection, see the embarrassment which might be produced by any authorized statement of his opinions. I will only add, by way of preface, that after the very fullest and freest conversations with him. I feel sure of his earnestness, singleness of purpose and resolution in the whole matter.

Dose and resolution in the whole he was taken prisoner with his whole command, but was soon exchanged. The Brit ish, acting up to their doctrine of "perpetucause of the war, selected the Iri-h and Brit-ish-born prisoners to be sent to England and addressed to Mr. Seward a note of advice In the Spring of 1813, he returned to the He commanded the American forces which captured Fort George, on the 27th of May, when he was severely wounded. He shared in the abortive frontier campaign of 'that upprincipled imbecile' (as he used to call him), Wilkinsen, and when that was over. was sent with the rank of brigadier-general. to command a camp of instruction at Buffale.
The value of his labors in this place was strikingly displayed at the battle of Chip pewa, July 4, 1814, when after a long series of disasters, the American armies gained a victory, small in itself, but most important victory, small in itself, but most important in its moral effect. In this engagement, as search of health, but the threatening nature well as in the well-fought battle of Lundy's of our relations with Great B itain arriving Lane, about three weeks afterward. Scott had a gallant and prominent share. In the latter action he was twice wounded. He was immediately brevetted Major-General, and Congress ordered a gold medal to be of the seizuse of Mason and Slideli. In the latter action he was twice wounded. He was immediately brevetted Major-General, tion in the cause of erace. The next two and Congress ordered a gold medal to be or three years he devoted to the preparation presented to him in testimony of their sport and of his distinguished services, and of his uniform gallantry and good con.

Though a defeated candidate for the

duct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States." He was offered the post of Secretary of War but declined it. The peace which soon ensued gave him an opportunity to visit Europe, where he are part during the little of the peace which soon ensued gave him an opportunity to visit Europe, where he are part during the little of the Presidency, Gen. Scott had no claim to be considered a state sman, or even a politician. He owed such political prominence as he attained entirely to his military successes. He was an "old Whig." according to his saw Paris during the allied occupation, and made many distinguished acquaintances. With the exception of the publication of his 'tieneral Regulations for the Army' in 1825, and one or two personal quarrels with Gen. Jackson and others, which fortunately did not lead to hostile meetings, he did nothing to bring himself much before the public until the outbreak of the Black opportunity of fighting. During the nulli-fication troubles he commanded in Charlestoo. The hostilities with the Seninole Indians in Florida began in 1835, and Scott was ordered to the theater of war, but was soon recalled and sent to the Creek country. His campaign here too was brief, and was closed by a court of inquiry, which decided fully in his favor. He attributed the summoning of this court to the personal enmity of Gen. Jackson. In 1841 he became Gen

Passing over the difficulties arising from the Canadian Rebellion in 1837, the North-Eastern boundary disputes in 1839, and the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia, in all which General Scott rendered important services to the Government, we come to the war in which he was to reap his greatest harvest of renown, and establish a reputa-Mexican war opened in May, 1846, with the bartles of Palo Aito and Resaca de la Palma, followed by those of Monterey and Buena Vista in September and February—all won by Gen. Taylor. It was evident, after the storming of Monterey, that hostilities, to be effective, must be carried into the interior of Mexico, and a new line of operations chosen, having the capital for its objective. The army for this task was placed under

(From the N. Y. Tribans, May 20th.)

Lieut, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT died at West Point a little after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Few Americans will hear withour emotion the announcement of the

Anna had thrown his army across the American's path, were stormed with magnificent gallactry on the 18th; Jalana was taken on the 19th, Perote on the 22d. and Puebla on May 15. Here Gen. Scott was compelled to halt, and wait for reinforce ments until August 7, when, the troops having been well drilled and order restored recommendations? Don't let your modesty in the conquered Provinces by the rigorous enforcement of a code of laws deduced from the articles of war and the general criminal jurisprudence of the United States, he resumed his march, and on the 10th reached Mexico. Santa Anna had not been idle .-The city was strongly placed and had been carefully fortified. Concealing his movements by a demonstration from the eastern side of the city. Scott transferred his army suddenly to the south of it, and carried the convent, church, and tete de pont of Churuhasco and the entrenched camp of Contreras, held by Gen. Valencia with 7,000 pikerd men, beside a reserve of 12,000 under Santa Anna. The city might now have been taken. but it was deemed best to negotiate, and good result. At the beginning of Soptember, operations were resumed on the S. W. side of the city. The wooded hights of Cherultepee, with the Molino del Rey and the Casa Mate, were stormed by Worth, Quitman, and Pillow, September 13, and the same night the San Co-mound Bel n next morning the American army entered the city in triumph, and the war was virtuelly at an end. The treaty Guadalupe Hidulgo was signed Murch 2, 1848, and the troops soon afterward evacuated the capital, having won the esteem of the citizens by

General. but the opposition of Jefferson public exhibiton occurs in a few days.

Davis defeated it, and the General did not receive this merited recognition of his services until 1855. His conduct in Mexico had also been criticised and he was forced at the very hour of his great victory to undergo the mortification of a court of inquiry, which fully experated him, after a long candidate, Gen. Pierce. though he carried or three churches, and at least one school only four States—Massachusetts. Vermont. Kontucky, and Teunessee. In 1859 he was ordered to our exteme North Western fron tier, to settle a disputed question of boun-dary with the British authorities of Vanconver's Island.

The outbreak of the Rehellion found Gen.
Scott still at the head of the Army, but infirm in health and no longer capable of directing an active campaign. But he was Wednesday nominated in the Third Indifrequently in consultation with the Cabinet and District as the Union candidate for and military authorities at Washington — Congress. His record as a soldier was a and military authorities at Washington - Congre As early as October, 1860, he had urged brillian President Buchanan to garrison the South-order. ern forts, and he repeatedly begged leave to Brit Our readers will remember the controversy on these matters which took place between him and ex-President Buchanan some time for the circum were killed instantly, and the off the o'd designation of Republicans and plaintiff was put off the cars and kicked by assume that of the Union party; to adopt the conductor, on account of some dispute frontier, with the rank of colonel and the position of chief of staff to Gen. Dearborn the important duries outside the ports of which the Government had lost the command, or else to blockade them. He wanted no war in any case, and concluded with these words: "Say to the seceded States Wayward sisters, depart in peace.

On the 31st of October, 1861, having been a cripple and unable to walk without asistance for three years, he retired from the verse to connecting the telegraphic army, President Lincoln and all the Members of the Cabinet waiting upon him to bid | ment. him farewell. By special act of Congress he retained his full pay and allowances.

Though a defeated candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Scott had no claim to be He was an "old Whig." according to his rado admission question, with a hor own showing, though he had a holy harred, the bill over the President's veto. of Abolitionists, and with all his stering (CAPT T. D. FILCH, formerly of patriotism he had no sympathy with the Republican party. In the election of 1800 he sided with the Bell and Everett faction The General was a magnificent man physically, of almost gigantic stature, pow-erful and well proportioned frame, and dig-

nified aspect. His stately manners inclin Hawk war in 1832, when he was sent to the now and then toward pomposity, and his West in command of an army, but had no acknowledged greatness in his own profession made him often intolerant; but he was universally respected for his sterling virtues no less than for his public services. He spoke his mind so freely about people he disliked that he had enemies everywhere. but private feuds will never be able to displace him from the exalted position he holds in the respect and gratitude of the American people.

Gen. Scott was married in 1816 to Miss Maria Mayo of Richmond, Va., who died in Rome in 1862. There were seven children by this marriage, of whom three daughters, we believe, are still living.

AT present the American naval squad drons are apportioned as follows: European squadron. Rear Admiral Goldsborough. 8 vessels, 107 guns; Asiatic Squadron, Rear Admiral Bell. 4 vessels. 47 guns; South Pacific Squadron. Rear Admiral Pearson. 8 vessels, 93 guns; North Pacific Squadron. Commodore Rodgers, 9 vessels, 107 guns; South Atlantic Squadron. Rear Admiral Gordon. 10 vessels, 103 guns; North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Palmer, 9 vessels, 87 guns; Atlantic Coast Squadron, Commodore Lanman. 7 vessels, 61 guns; Gulf Squadron, Commodore Minstow. 7 vessels, 86 cuns; Naval Academy Practice Squadron, 7 vessels, 58 guns; Home Squadron, 5 vessels, 58 guns; Receiving Ships, 7 vessels, 123 guns. At present the American naval squad-

Wuar the Spaniards found at Callaothat Peruvian bite is quiet as officacious as Peruvian bark, marie A.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS

THE pirate Samme is disturbed because stand in the way of your success, good pirate Raphael.

An effort was made to have the coffin ntaining the remains of the late confederate Governor Allen, of Louisiane, who died in the City of Mexico, horne to the grave enshroused in a confederate flag, but the United States Consul interfered with such a show of determination that the project was abandoned.

A PRISONER in the Wisconsin Penitenti-ry, having previously prepared a key wherewith to make his exit through the cook-room door, secreted himself in the oven, where after a little search, he was found, the thermometer standing at 140 degrees whom placed in the oven.

A NUMBER of young Germans engaged in commercial nursuits are now compelled to leave London, having received orders to join the Prussian and Saxon armies. If they do not obey the summons they lose their rights of citizenship, and any property they may inherit is forfeited.

THE ex-rebel guerrilla chiefrain White whose depredations in the rear and flanks of the Army of the Potemac, in Virginia. are well temembered, has been elected Sheriff of Loudon County. He is row in Washington seeking pardon. His colleague, Mosby. is also there.

AT Williamsburgh, Wednesday, there were highly interesting and successful ex-periments made with a submarine exploring apparatus. The "explorer" was sub-merged for so hour and a half, and traversed the bed of the river during that time.

THE Bultimore American states that Heister Civiner is to be withdrawn as a can-didate for Governor of Pennsylvania. and some one put up instead whose record will not turn the stomache of such "Conservatives" as Cowan and Daolittle, who are parties to the arrangement.

THERE are more than two hundred and vention in 1848, but Gen. Taylor was pre-ferred to him. He was nominated by the apolis, Minn., during this season. The Whig party in 1852, and received 1.386,580 larger part of them are dwelling houses, but votes, against 1.601 284 for the successful there are quite a number of stores, and two there are quite a number of stores, and two

Tirs Shepherdstown (W Va.) Register says that a citizen of that place on Monday last, caught with a hook and line, in the Potomac, seventeen bass, the largest weigh ing four and a quarter pounds, and the small at two pounds. GEN. MORTON C. HUNTER was on last

brilliant one, and his abilities are of a high Duning a severe storm at Leavenworth

send such troops as he could reach to Charleston, Pensucola, and Mobile harbors. by lightning on the Military Reserve, North fifth badly scorehed but not fatally injured.

ish-born prisoners to be sent to England and tried for treason; but Col. Scott induced our Gavernment to adopt such vigorous retaliage the five measures that the men were released.

A GENTLEMAN of E. Paro III., has just in which he urged him. as the probable received a verdiet of \$3.125 against the Chief member of the new Cabinet. to throw Illinois Central Railroad Company. The chief member of the old designation of Republicans and plaintiff was put off the cars and kicked by about his ticket.

A STOUT but distinguished hely went to a fancy ball ressed as a shopherdess. Her husband on seeing her thus attired, said:—
"Sarah, dear, you look like a shepherdess who has just dined on her fleck." POSTMANTER-GENERAL DENNISON bas

sent a communication to the Senate, adof the country with the Postoffice Depart-A VERY destructive tornedo proently

was done to the fruit trees, and also to buildings. Among others the State House was much injured. THE Chicago Republican nublishes extracts from a number of Central Illinois and Iowa papers, which give a very unfavorable

passed over Jackson, Miss. Much damage

Snow fell in Chenango County, N. Y . on Tuesday, and at Binghamton on Wednes-day of last week. It also fell in New Hampshire to the depth of several inches. An effort, which will probably prove un-

report of the wheat crops in their vicinity.

successful, is making to resuscitate the Colorado admission question, with a hope to pass CAPT. T. D. FITCH. formerly of the Clerment Courier, has purchased the Scieto (Chillicothe) Gazette of Dr. A. P. Miller,

and has taken charge of the paper. Scovet. it is said. will run for Congress as an independent candidate in the First District of New Jersey; the Domecrats of

that district making no nomination. OIL has been recently struck at Burning Springs. Virginis, at a depth of 885 feet, which is flowing at the rate of 1,000 barrels per day with the tools in the well.

LAZZIE MODANIEI, a young lady living at Spencer, Owen County, Indiana, died last Wednesday morning from inhaling vapor from Costar's rat poison.

THE name of Gon. Wm. P. Richardson of Wood-field, has been sent to the Sebate as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District of O' io.

WM. HALEY, a constable in Detreit got a splinter in the paim of his hand, a me days ago, which produced lockjaw, from the effects of which he died.

Cot. George W. Ewing, one of the wealthiest and most novel of North West-ern plongers, died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Puestay. THE Congressional investigation at Mem

phis is progressing commendably. More than 100 witnesses have already been examined.

Congress Hall. Saratora, was burned on Wednesday. The less is \$200 000, about half of which is covered by insurance. MILLIOAN, the Son of Liberty, has been arrested on a civil process for treason, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000.

THE New School Presbyterian Assembly adjourned sine die at St. Louis on Manda

" A MARIE !